

The complete plastome of Hyacinthoides non-scripta (L.) Chouard ex Rothm. (Asparagaceae)

Article

Published Version

Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0 (CC-BY)

Open Access

Garnett, G. J. L., Könyves, K., Bilsborrow, J., David, J. and Culham, A. (2020) The complete plastome of *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (L.) Chouard ex Rothm. (Asparagaceae). Mitochondrial DNA Part B, 5 (1). pp. 1003-1004. ISSN 2380-2359 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/23802359.2020.1720543> Available at <https://centaur.reading.ac.uk/89750/>

It is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from the work. See [Guidance on citing](#).

Published version at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23802359.2020.1720543>

To link to this article DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23802359.2020.1720543>

Publisher: Taylor and Francis

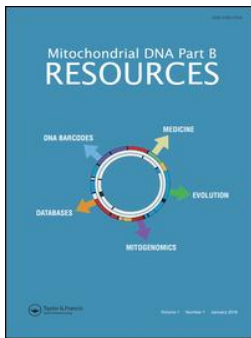
All outputs in CentAUR are protected by Intellectual Property Rights law, including copyright law. Copyright and IPR is retained by the creators or other copyright holders. Terms and conditions for use of this material are defined in the [End User Agreement](#).

www.reading.ac.uk/centaur

CentAUR

Central Archive at the University of Reading

Reading's research outputs online



Mitochondrial DNA Part B Resources

ISSN: (Print) 2380-2359 (Online) Journal homepage: <https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tmdn20>

The complete plastome of *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (L.) Chouard ex Rothm. (Asparagaceae)

George J. L. Garnett, Kálmán Könyves, Jordan Bilsborrow, John David & Alastair Culham

To cite this article: George J. L. Garnett, Kálmán Könyves, Jordan Bilsborrow, John David & Alastair Culham (2020) The complete plastome of *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (L.) Chouard ex Rothm. (Asparagaceae), Mitochondrial DNA Part B, 5:1, 1003-1004, DOI: [10.1080/23802359.2020.1720543](https://doi.org/10.1080/23802359.2020.1720543)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/23802359.2020.1720543>



© 2020 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.



Published online: 03 Feb 2020.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



Article views: 296



View related articles [↗](#)



View Crossmark data [↗](#)

MITOGENOME ANNOUNCEMENT



The complete plastome of *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (L.) Chouard ex Rothm. (Asparagaceae)

George J. L. Garnett^a , Kálmán Könyves^{b,a} , Jordan Bilsborrow^a , John David^b  and Alastair Culham^a 

^aHerbarium, School of Biological Sciences, University of Reading, Reading, United Kingdom; ^bRoyal Horticultural Society Garden Wisley, Woking, United Kingdom

ABSTRACT

The whole plastome sequence of *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, was assembled and annotated in this study. This is the first complete plastid genome for the genus *Hyacinthoides*. The plastome is 155,035 bp long and consists of a large single-copy (LSC) region spanning 83,947 bp, a small single-copy (SSC) region spanning 18,496 bp, and two inverted repeat (IR) regions, each of which is 26,296 bp in length. There are 132 genes annotated in the plastome, of which the protein-coding gene *infA* has pseudogenized.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 10 January 2020
Accepted 19 January 2020

KEYWORDS

Hyacinthoides;
Asparagaceae;
plastome; *infA*

Hyacinthoides Heist. ex Fabr. is a small genus of bulbous plants in Asparagaceae subfamily Scilloideae. *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, the English bluebell, is one of the most widespread species in the genus, occurring across western Europe (Grundmann et al. 2010). The largest populations of this species exist in the British Isles, where it is a well known spring-flowering plant (Kohn et al. 2009). Delimitation of genera within Scilloideae is in flux (Speta 1998; POWO 2020). A comprehensive phylogenetic framework based on next-generation sequencing data will help in understanding the generic limits within the subfamily. Here we report the complete plastome of *H. non-scripta* as the first part of a wider project.

Leaf material was collected from a single *H. non-scripta* plant growing naturally on the University of Reading, Whiteknights campus (51°26'16"N, 0°56'26"W). A herbarium voucher was deposited at University of Reading Herbarium (RNG, G. Garnett 1). Total genomic DNA was extracted using a Qiagen DNeasy Plant Mini Kit. Library development and Illumina HiSeq 150 bp PE sequencing were completed by the Novogene Company Limited (Beijing, China). The plastome was assembled with Fast-Plast v1.2.8 (McKain and Wilson 2017) and NovoPlasty v3.7.0 (Dierckxsens et al. 2017). Reads were trimmed to remove NEB-PE adapter sequences. The Bowtie reference index was built with Asparagales plastomes included in Fast-Plast. Using NovoPlasty, a *matK* sequence of *H. non-scripta* (JX090371; Voucher specimen: Fay, M.F. MFF108 K) was used as the starting seed. All other parameters were unchanged. A large single-copy (LSC), small single-copy (SSC), and two inverted repeat (IR) regions were identified in the Fast-Plast and NovoPlasty assemblies and the closed circular plastome was assembled by hand using Geneious Prime 2020.0.4 (<https://www.geneious.com>). Junctions of the

single-copy and inverted repeat regions were confirmed following Könyves et al. (2019).

The mean coverage of the finished assembly is 74×. The complete plastome was annotated from *Barnardia japonica* (KX822775; Voucher specimen: Hana140807-3) using Geneious Prime 2020.0.4 and corrected by comparing it with other published annotations. The *H. non-scripta* plastome was aligned to 18 published plastomes across Asparagaceae and two outgroup sequences using MAFFT v7.450 (Katoh and Standley 2013). A maximum-likelihood estimate of phylogeny was conducted with RAXML v8.2.11 (Stamatakis 2014) within Geneious Prime 2020.0.4 using the model GTR+I+G and 1000 bootstrap replicates.

The plastome sequence of *H. non-scripta* (MN824434) is 155,035 bp. It comprises the LSC spanning 83,947 bp, the SSC spanning 18,496 bp, and two IR regions, each of which is 26,296 bp in length. The plastome contains 85 protein-coding genes, 38 tRNA genes, and 8 rRNA genes. Of these, seven protein-coding genes, eight tRNA genes, and four rRNA genes are duplicated in the inverted repeats. The protein-coding gene, *infA*, is a pseudogene due to premature stop codons. *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* is sister to *B. japonica*, within the monophyletic Scilloideae subfamily (Figure 1).

Disclosure statement

The authors report no conflict of interest and are alone responsible for the content and writing of the paper.

Funding

This study was administered by the University of Reading Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program (UROP) and funded by the Royal Horticultural Society and University of Reading Herbarium (RNG).

CONTACT Kálmán Könyves  kalmankonyves@rhs.org.uk  Royal Horticultural Society Garden Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB, United Kingdom

© 2020 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

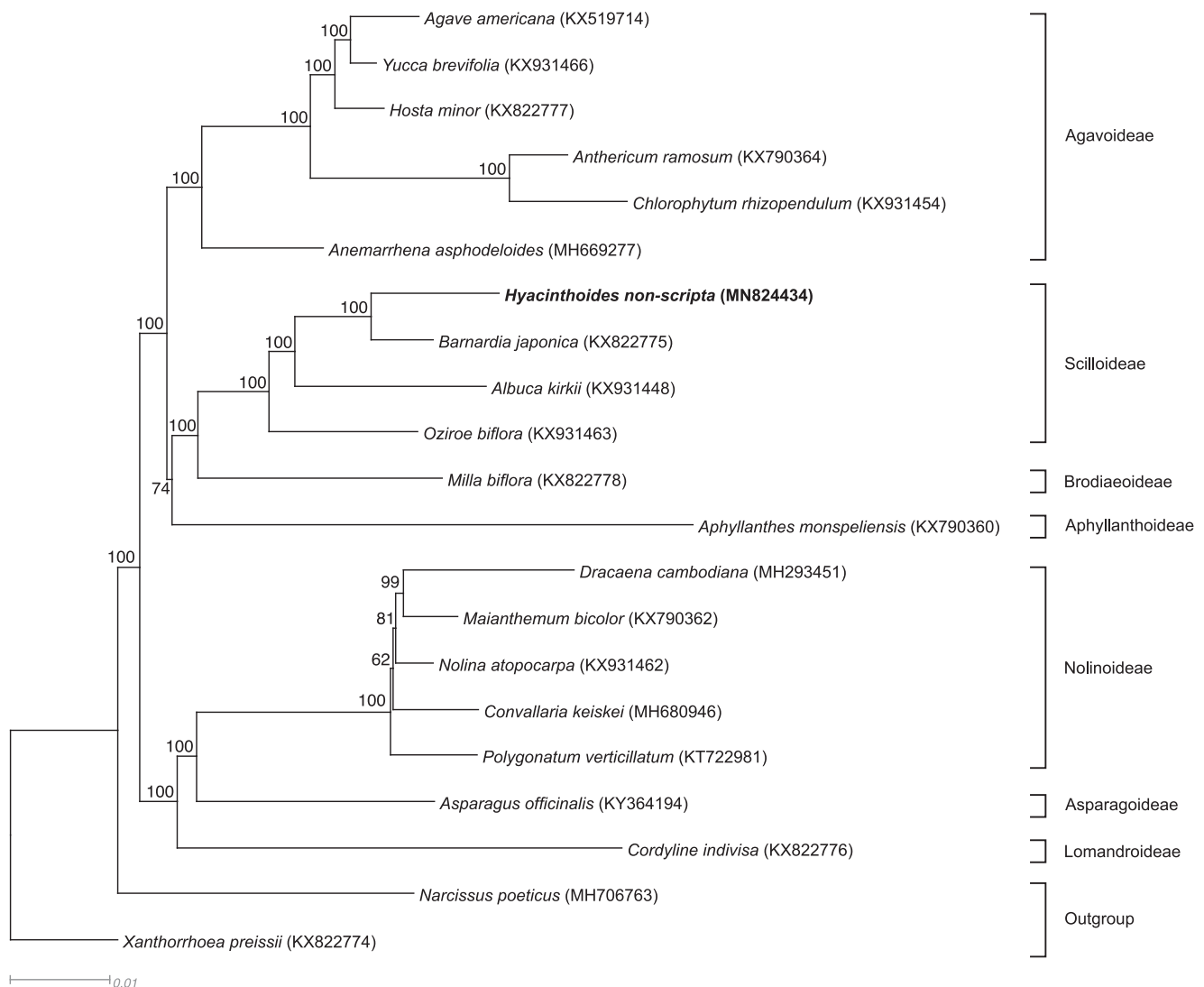


Figure 1. RAxML output tree based on 21 complete plastome sequences. Bootstrap support values are shown at each branch. GenBank accession numbers are given in brackets, subfamilies of the samples are shown on the right. Text in bold shows the plastome developed in this study.

ORCID

George J. L. Garnett <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4986-219X>

Kálmán Könyves <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8303-1544>

Jordan Bilsborrow <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4404-9514>

John David <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0557-9886>

Alastair Culham <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7440-0133>

References

- Dierckxsens N, Mardulyn P, Smits G. 2017. NOVOPlasty: de novo assembly of organelle genomes from whole genome data. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 45(4):e18.
- Grundmann M, Rumsey FJ, Ansell SW, Russell SJ, Darwin SC, Vogel JC, Spencer M, Squirrell J, Hollingsworth PM, Ortiz S, et al. 2010. Phylogeny and taxonomy of the bluebell genus *Hyacinthoides*, Asparagaceae [Hyacinthaceae]. *Taxon.* 59(1):68–82.
- Katoh K, Standley DM. 2013. MAFFT multiple sequence alignment software version 7: improvements in performance and usability. *Mol Biol Evol.* 30(4):772–780.
- Kohn DD, Hulme PE, Hollingsworth PM, Butler A. 2009. Are native bluebells (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) at risk from alien congenics? Evidence from distributions and co-occurrence in Scotland. *Biol Conserv.* 142(1):61–74.
- Könyves K, Yooprasert S, Culham A, David J. 2019. The complete plastome of *Daphne laureola* L. (Thymelaeaceae). *Mitochondrial DNA Part B.* 4(2):3364–3365.
- McKain M, Wilson M. 2017. Fast-Plast: Rapid de novo assembly and finishing for whole chloroplast genomes. Available from: <https://github.com/mrmckain/Fast-Plast>.
- POWO. 2020. Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Available from: <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/> Retrieved: 10/01/2020
- Speta F. 1998. Hyacinthaceae. In: Kubitzki K, editor. The families and genera of vascular plants Vol 3: flowering plants monocotyledons, Liliaceae (except Orchidaceae). Berlin, Germany: Springer Verlag; p. 261–285.
- Stamatakis A. 2014. RAxML version 8: a tool for phylogenetic analysis and post-analysis of large phylogenies. *Bioinformatics.* 30(9): 1312–1313.